CLEAN VERSION OF AMENDED PARAGRAPHS AND THE PENDING CLAIMS

Specification

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 7, line 15 and ends on page 8, line 7 with the following replacement paragraph:

Referring now to Figs. 7-12, there is shown a long-handled flashlight having improved switching and focusing features in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. It is important to note that the improved switching and focusing features described below and shown in Figs. 7-12 are applicable to the head light 20 described above and shown in Figs. 1-6. As depicted, the flashlight is shown as having a head assembly 62, a body 64 and a switching assembly 65. The head assembly 62 comprises a lamp 68, a reflector 70, a bezel 72, and a lens 73. The switching assembly 65 includes a first spring 66, a second spring 74, a first electrical contact 80 and a second electrical contact 82. The lamp 68 (partially shown) includes a first pin 84 that contacts the first electrical contact 80 and a second pin 86 that contacts the second electrical contact 82. The second pin 86 is electrically connected to the first spring 66 that is in electrical contact with one of the batteries 76. The body 64 includes a chamber contact 88 that runs the length of the body 64 and is capable of electrical connection to batteries 76 located within the body 64. A description of the switching, focusing and defocusing aspects of the flashlight is explained below with reference to Figs. 7-12.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 8, line 16 and ends on page 9, line 7 with the following replacement paragraph:

Referring now to Figs. 9 and 10, the flashlight is shown in the "on" position. Noteworthy is the collapsed position of the first spring 66. The second spring 74 is not collapsed. This is accomplished by turning or rotating the bezel 72. As the bezel is rotated, the reflector 70 is caused

to move axially towards the battery 76. The compression force of the first spring 66 and the second spring 74 are selected to allow the first spring 66 to substantially collapse before the second spring 74. As a result, as the bezel 72 is rotated, the reflector 70 exerts a downward axial compressive force, causing the first spring 66 only to collapse. At this juncture, the second spring 74 does not collapse during this movement and, as a result, the reflector 70 and the switching assembly move together towards the batteries 76. The compression of the first spring 66 causes the lamp 68 to turn on because an electrical connection is made with the batteries 76. In this regard, the first electrical contact 80 contacts the chamber contact 88 causing a completion of the electrical connection between the first pin 84 and second pin 88 and the batteries.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 9, line 8 and ends on page 9, line 16 with the following replacement paragraph:

Referring now to Figs. 11 and 12, there is shown the collapsed position of both the first spring 66 and the second spring 74. When the first electrical contact 80 contacts the chamber contact 88, and the bezel continues to rotate, further movement of the reflector 70 exerts additional compressive forces in the direction of the batteries 76, causing the second spring 74 to collapse. As a consequence, the reflector 70 is caused to move relative to the lamp 68 and the switching assembly. In other words, the practical effect of this condition is that the position of the lamp 68 within the reflector 70 can be varied as desired to focus or defocus the light from the lamp 68 through the lens 73, depending on where the lamp 68 is positioned within the reflector 70.